EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington and Saxonia at This Port.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Good Effect of Minister Bigelow's Recent Speech in Paris.

Coolness Between England and France.

The Extradition Treaty Withdrawn from England.

France Disposed to be Neutral on the Chilean Question.

Joint Note Despatched to the Spanish Government.

Probable Results of King Leopold's Death.

French Plan for the Partition of Belgium.

EXCITING SCENE AT A FENIAN TRIAL.

The Inman steamer City of Washington, Captai ts, which left Liverpool at two o'clock on the after on of the 13th and Que enstown on the 14th December

on on the 13th inst., arrived at a late hour last The Cunard cargo steamer Marathon, from Liverpoo

firect on the 12th December, also arrived. he death of King Leopold will not interfere with Queen

Lord Russell is still so unwell as to be unable to leave Pembroke Lodge. The accounts respecting the con-lition of his colleague, for Charles Wood, are more

postly if with a painful finalady, although one not mearly intal. It is reported that he is suffering from

"As the names of the parties are well known in per explanation. This the other gentleman decline o accept, and will persist in having the match go on; fers, we may say there is not the slightest probability ing off, and that it will merely serve for

8 to them, and an interpreter in the service of govern tent has also fallen a victim to their envagery.

There is a rumor of a Garibaldian corps being formed

riest to England for the Hawaian Mission. The King and Queen of Portugal arrived in Paris on

The Beginning of the End.
[Oursespondence London Observer (min sterial), Dec. 10.]
The Empress Cutr of this left Mexico for Europe on sends by Yucatan. The French Empreor is opprehensive left Mexico in Senor Hidalgo, the Mexican minister in Paris, precedied on Senor Hidalgo, the Mexican minister in Paris, preceding Senor Hidalgo will go out in the French packet which is to sail from St. Nazune on the 15th inst. It is very couldful whether he will arrive in Mexico before Maxim him has taken his departure, the probability being that both the Emperor and Empress will reach Zurope before the ensuing new year.

The American Banquet in Paris.

The American Banquet in Paris.

WARDICH AND ENGLISH OPINIONS OF MINISTER BREED.

BY AND ENGLISH OPINIONS OF MINISTER BREED.

[From the Lendon Times, Dec. 12.]

The dinner at which the American residents in Paris celebrated their day of national thanksgiving was such as might have been expected at such a place and on such an occasion. There was a gathering of that crowd of American citizens which appears to delight in the French capital principally because it presents so many contrasts to their own homes. Everything that the luxery and taste of the gayest city of the world could contrib to to their enoyment was furnished in profession. The company saw in Mr. Jay a grandson of one of the American Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Faris in 1782, and his presence called to mind the ancient and traditional friendship between France and the federation; a friendship which has survived monarches, republics and empires. His speech and that of Mr. Bigelow, the resident Minister of the United States at the French Court, might have reassured any who were anxious about the future; and if any hesisation remained, General Schofield's, fresh from the compaign fought under Sherman, must have dispelled it. But when all is said, it would be easy to overrate the political significance of the Paris banquet, to attribute to the words spoken there a weight which they do not possess, and to misapprehend the value of such a demonstration as representing the sentiments of the American people. We accept, without reserve, every assurance of the continued friendship between France and the United States which found utterance at the diamet, but we do so because the course of past events made their truth antecedently probable, or rather certain. We are left just where we were, but, it must be added, or former position was perfectly entificatory. Had we nothing more to rely upon than the enthusisum of the guests at the Grand Hotel, we should not, however, be so en midsh. It would, in fact, be a mistake

mentionwards France."

After this complacent explanation, utterly inconsistent with the asseverations of Boniface, that the General has no mission at all, the Pays goes on to adopt the stale and ab urd story that General Logan is merely accredited to Juarce, because President Johnson, having the patronage of a satary already voted, wished to give it to a personal friend.

THE CHILEAN QUESTION.

Joint Note to Spain from England and France.

[Paris (Dec. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

I believe that no satisfactory intelligence—at least, we know of none—has as yet been obtained as to the expected microposition of France and England in the Chile affair. A note, drawn up by the English government, proposing negotiation or mediation between the adverse parties, was some days since sent to Paris. It was kept to receive deep the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The joint note of England and France, proposing tain terms for the settlement of the Chilean difficult was received at Madrid on the 9th. The result is known.

THE FENIANS.

Exciting Seeme at O'Donovan's Trial.

[Dubin (Dec. 12) correspondence London Times.]

The Fenian trials, which have now lasted thirteen days, had been growing rather monotonous; but yesterday, had been growing rather monotonous; but yesterday, for other Jeremiah O'Bonovan (Rossa) excited more interest than the other prisoners; and I noticed yesterday, for the first time since the trials began, that growds of paople were standing along the footways in Capel street when the Court rose. Pechaps this excitement arose from the raport spread through lown during the day that the prisoner had repudated and superseded his counsel in order that he might have an opportunity of badgering poor Pierce Nagle in his cross-examination. Pluck of that kind always delights the populace, no master how much the person who exhibite it may altimate the punished. In this case it was generally remarked by spectators that the conduct of O'Bonovan was suicidal, and that there never was a better flightfulness he drow forth the most temparine tempers and materially forth the most temparine tempers and materially forth the most temparine tempers.

der of the prison found improper articles upon you, which must have been transferred to you by some person.

Prisoner—Yes; and the warder searched me en leaving the dock and did not find these articles upon me.

Pierce Nagle, the informer, was then aworn. The Solicitor General was about to examine him, when The prisoner interposed and said he wished to address a few words to the Court.

Mr. Justice Keogh said that the interruption could not be permitted. If the prisoner had anything to say he should communicate it through his counsel.

Mr. Dowse observed that counsel had no control over what the prisoner wished to say. He understood that he did not wish to be defended by counsel.

Prisoner—I have seen the course the crown has adopted in proceeding with my trial. I heard the jury being called, and I have heard the words "stand by" said to thirty or forty gentlemen. What did that mean? It meant that the crown was derermined—

Mr. Justice Keogh—We cannot permit this.

Prisoner—I believe this trial is a legal farce, and I won't be a party to it by being represented by counsel.

Mr. Dowse said counsel were quite prepared to conduct the prisoner's defence, but under the circumstances they would at once withdraw.

Mr. Justice Keogh—I have to express my regret that the prisoner has not left himself in the hands of the abile counsel who have hitherto defended the prisoners.

Prisoner—I fully concur with your Lordship with regard to the ability of the counsel. I want now to know the papers and documents on which the Crown will rely for my conviction.

The examination of Nagle was being again proceeded with, when Mr. Justice Keogh suggested that Mr. Lawless should take a seat near the prisoner, so as to be able to assist him with the documents.

Prisoner—I don't want the arsistance of Mr. Lawless at all. I only want the documents.

Prisoner—I don't want the arsistance of Mr. Lawless at all. I only want the documents.

Prisoner—I don't want the prisoner, so as to be able to assist him with the documents.

Prisoner—I have t

of it,

The prisoner said—As I intend to examine Nagle as to
handwriting, and as a gentleman—an expert—is here, I
wish him to be out of court during the examination.

Mr. Justice Keogh—Certainly. Is Mr. Chabot here?

Mr. Anderson—No; he is in the witness room.

Mr. Justice Keogh—Let him remain out of court.

Prisoner—And also any other witnesses that you intend to examine in corroboration of this witness.

Mr. Justice Keogh—Let all the crown witnesses be put
out of court.

corroboration of the witness.

Prisoner—Oh, but they have; I see a little further in this than your lordship.

Mr. Justice Keegh—Very well; let all those who have not been examined leave the court.

Witness then cross-examined Nagle for several hours, putting the same questions over and over again, and laboring to involve him in contradictions that would shake his testimony, which, however, he entirely failed to do. After badgering the witness with questions for a long time the prisoner asked—Were you ever discharged from the oilide of the frish People? I war, by James O'Connor, because I would not do extra work for the pay I had. Did you apply to any one to be taken back? I did; I went to Goorge Hooper, and he told me to go to Thomas Clarke Luby; I went to him, and he came down and told O'Connor that nothing of the kind would occur again. Were you thankful to Mr. Luby for it? I was. And do you now feel any qualm for having sent him to penal servitude? I did my duty. Do you believe in your conscience that you did anything wrong in that—for which you must answer to Almighty God some day? (The witness hesitated for some time.)

A Voice in the gallery—Answer.

Mr. Justice Keegh—Let that person be removed from court instantly, and do not allow him in again.

The person in question was removed, and the cross-examination of the witness was resumed.

Prisoner—Then you feel you have done no wrong to Mr. Luby, not even ingraittude? I don't consider it a wrong. Don't you consider ingratitude a wrong? I don't know. Did you on feel at the time that you were thankful to him? I did. De you mean to yay that you have not done a wrong and acted ungratefully to him? I am bound here to swear out. Do you feel in your conscience that you bave acted basily towards the man? Parily. You have qualms of conscience on the matter?

On the proper is about two make you say if

have left.

Mr. Justice Keogh.—You have already beard the ruling of the Court. If you have any relevant question to put to the witness we will hear it; if not, we must send him

Judge Reogh—Certainly. You may get him some refreshment.
Prisoner—And some wine. I feel a little done up; and
I have not had a good meal since James Stephens was
liberated.
Mr. Lawless then said that he would get the prisoner a
glass of wine, to which the Court assented.

[Bublin, Dee, 13, telegram Cork Reporter.]
After about an hour's absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts against o Donovan (Rossa).
The Attorney General called the attention of the Court
to the fact that that the prisoner had pleaded guilty
to a similar indictment in 1859. In reply to the
usual question, the prisoner said that he expected
no other result, as the Crown had reserved documents
necessary for his defence, and packed the jury and the
bench.

penal servitude for life.

Trials of the Other Presences.

The fourth "Fenian" tried before the Special Commission—narred Halligan—had been found guilty and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

COR FREYARING FOR ACTION.

[From the London Shipping Garette, Dec. 12.]

Cork is at present the scene of active preparations for the commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners. The constabulary are to be doubled in number, and the garrison of eleven hundred mes will be supplemented by eight hundred from the neighborhood. Their disposition and accommodation have been settled between the civil and military authorities, and it seems prehable that peace will be opposerved in spite of the fears which have already

King will review the troops, and on Monday there will be a grand Te Besse at the cathedral charch of Sainte-Godule. The new King Leopold Leats Philippe was born April 9, 1835, and is therefore in his thirty-first year. He was married in his nineteenth year to the Archduchess-Marie of Austria, who is a grand niece of the Emperor Francis 1, and was born August 25, 1836. By her he has two children, the Princes Louise, own February 16, 1858, and Erince Leopold, born June 12, 1859, and now the heir apparent. The brother of the new King, the Count of Flanders. Is not married. All the children of the late King are Roman Latholicz. It is satisfactory to find that there is nothing approaching to agitation in Belgium. All parties seem to be vying with each other in expressions of toyalty. Ferhape it is the threatened loss of national independence which has induced them to declare that they must forget all party differences and raily around the throne. In France some innessinces is assumed to be felt because the Mondaur has not expressly declared that Napoleon has no intention of annexing Belgoum. Soch an announcement would be most indelicate, and moreover most suspicious, and would be so marked an instance of "protesting too much" that everybody would begin to heliove the rumors which they now only repeat by way of pleasantly exciting gossip.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS BY QUEEN VICTORIA.

[From the Cont. Circular, Dec. 10.]

Her Majesty reveived with protound sorrow the announcementor the loss which has fallen on her Majesty and the royal family by the death of the King of the Belgians, has lost a not affectionate relative and a most sugacious advisor, a friend and counselor of the Brigans, has lost a most affectionate relative and a most sugacious advisor, a friend and counselor of the Brigans, has lost a most affectionate relative and a most sugacious advisor, a friend and counselor of the Prince Conson, to whom he was warmly attached, and whom from childhood the Queen has looked spon in the light of a father, whose insert

The French and English Ambassadovs Snubbed in Prussia.

[Berlin (Dec. 12) telegram to Londov Presa.]

The English and French Ambasadovs, with their wives and the presoned of the embassies, left the Courfice immediately after the marriage of the Frinces Alexandrine of Prussia, daughter of Prince Albrecht and niece of the King, with Frederick William, Pake of Mecklenburg Scherwin, because no places had been provided for them at the table of the King, notwithslanding that previously to the banquet they had complained of this arrangement.

The Royal Chamberlain justified his conduct by precedents.

The Atlantic Cable.

person, and Sir H. Storks is accordingly temporarily person, and Sir H. Storks is accordingly temporarily pointed Governor of Jamaica.

From the London Times, Dec. 13.]

The effect of this temporary commission will be that Sir H. Storks, who sails for Jamaica on Monday next, will, immediately upon his arrival, assume the whole government of Jamaica, and that Mr. Eyre will be in the position of a Governor on leave. He will be superreded but not displaced by Sir H. Storks, who, in fact, does no cease to be Governor of Malta, and whose administration of Jamaica will be essentially provisional.

A more arthous and delicute task has seldom been confided to a servant of the Crown, and it is due to Sir H. Storks, no less than to those who have selected him, to end the confidence of the confidence of

Spain and Portugal.

The Iberian Progressists party having made preparations for a great demonstration in favor of the King and Queen of Portugal upon the occasion of their Majesties projected vist to Madrid, the spanish government communicated the fact to the Portuguese Minister in Madrid, who immediately left for Paris to inform his sovereign. It is probable that their Majesties will only visit Madrid need.

India.

Boxpay, Nov. 29, 1865.

Cotton higher. Shipments during the fortnight 45,000 bales. Piece goods unchanged. Freights to Liverpool 32s. 6d. Exchange 2a. 1½d.

Australia.

Melhocene, Oct. 26, 1865.

The steamer Great Britain soiled for Liverpool on the 22d with £500,000 sterling in gold. The tariff question is causing considerable excitement. The Parliament of New South Wales was opened on the 24th October. The Governor in his speech said the revenue would cover the expenditure. He proposed to sell the back lands of the colory to promote emigration.

The New Zealand news continued warlike. The matives haughed at the Governor's peace produmation and murdered the first messenger bearing copies of it.

Movements of European Steamers.
The Penia reached Liverpool on the evening of the 10th inst.
The Moravian strived off Londonderry about midnight of the 11th inst.
The Scotland would sail on the 14th inst, instead of the 13th.
The Noravian reached Liverpool at half past seven on the evening of the 12th inst.

the evening of the 12th inst.

The City of London arrived at Queenstown at half-past nine on the evening of the 12th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.
LONDON MONRY MARKET, EEC. 14.
Consols closed at 57 a 87%.
AMERICAN STOCKS.
United States five-twenties 93% a 63%; Bisnois Central Railroad 50% a 50%; Eric Railroad 57% a 57%.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 14.
Saics to-day 20.000 bales, including 7,000 bales to

LIVERPOOL PREADSTUPPS MARKET, DEC. 14. The market is quiet and steady. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET, DEC. 14.

Non-Arrivat of the Belgian. Postano, Dec. 27-11 P. M. there are no signs of the steamship Belgian, now d this port, from Laverpool.

WEST INDIES.

News from the British and Danish Islands.

Proposal of the English Government to Dissolve the Jamaica Colonial Government.

Proceedings in the Assembly Looking to This Result Inaugurated, but Stopped on the Removal of Governor Eyre.

Soulouque, the Ex-Emperor of Hayti, Permitted to Reside in Curacoa.

The Ports of Porto Rico Closed to Importers.

By arrivals from Kingston and St. Thomas we have

s to the 15th and 21st respectively. It appears from the message of Governor Eyre to the sembly that the Home Government contemplated at the island, and that steps were taken before Governor by which her Majesty's government would be left free to decide upon the form of government to be inaugurated there. The subsequent removal of Governor Eyre doubt less put a stop to these proceedings.

had been relieved, and was expected to pass that port en route to England.

Our St. Thomas Correspondence. GOVERNOR EYRE, OF JAMAICA,

dered to England immediately, and [The news from England indicates that by order of the Ex-Emperor Soulouque, Solomon and his cuite, who re

here by the French steamer, have obtained the consent a vessel for their passage. They have had no intimation to leave St. Thomas, but from reliable authority I undersland that the surveillance of the police was not accept-

NEWS PROM GUADRICITES. by cholera had decreased from ninety to one hundled per day to fourteen, yet the scourge continues in full

olored people.

The weather for planters in the West Judies has been

By reval decree of Spain, in the Island of Porto Reco the ports of Arceibo, Agundilla and Nagaribo will be fased on the 18th February, 1866, for importations; versels can proceed to any of the ports to load sugar and

P. Bacz was inaugurated President of St. Domingo on the 8th instant. Already a revolution has commenced

PERIOD WITH PROMED TO MEXICO

Mr. Westmorland presented the following corre

Mr. Westmorland presented the following correspondence:—

BESLACE FROM THE CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GENERAL FROM THE CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GENERAL FROM THE GENERAL THE G

Mr. Charles Levy hoped the House would not consent to any such thing.

(From the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal, Dec. 14.)

The message from the toverner to the Assembly, covering extracts of a despatch received from the Secretary of State, has not taken any one by surprise, but one fact seems inexplicable, and that is that the despatch has been held back till the bill a mend the political constitution became law, and to afcore the passing of which the Executive Committee used the most extraordnary means, and showed most unusual, some people say "indecent," haste.

(From the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal, Dec. 15.)

Mr. Wellesiey Bourke has given notice in his place in the Legislature that he will move that a committee be appointed to revise the acts of the constitutional restrictions on colonial legislation, with liberty to call to their aid counsel and others versed in and conversant with constitutional law, so that the Legislature may, by a graceful admission of wrong, in the original of such laws as invalid the constitution, be seved the mortification of their discillowance by the British government.